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AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY IN THE GREAT LAKES STATES, 2001

Annual pay in the Great Lakes states¹ averaged \$35,316 in 2001 according to preliminary data from the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Peter J. Hebein, regional commissioner of the Bureau in Chicago, noted that the Great Lakes pay level was lower than the average annual pay for the nation at \$36,214. Overall regional pay increased by 2.2 percent from 2000. Nationally, pay growth averaged 2.5 percent, dropping below 3.0 percent for the first time since 1994. (See table 1.)

Among the five Great Lakes states, pay levels exceeded the nationwide average in Illinois and Michigan at \$39,058 and \$37,387, respectively. Nationally, thirteen states had annual pay surpassing that for the nation, with Illinois' pay level ranked sixth highest among all states and Michigan's, 11th. In the remaining three states, pay averaged \$33,280 in Ohio, \$31,778 in Indiana and \$31,556 in Wisconsin.

Four of the five Great Lakes states—Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio—had rates of pay growth close to or just exceeding the national average (2.5 percent). Wisconsin registered the largest percentage increase in pay in the region at 2.8 percent; in comparison, over half of the country (27 states) had a pay growth rate of 3.0 percent or more. In the remaining state, Michigan's growth rate of 1.0 percent was fourth lowest in the nation. No state in the Great Lakes experienced higher annual pay growth in 2001 than in the previous year.

Pay differences among states reflect the varying composition of employment by occupation, industry, and hours of work, as well as other factors. Similarly, over-the-year pay changes may reflect shifts in these characteristics, as well as changes in the level of average pay. Annual pay data are compiled from reports submitted by employers subject to state and federal Unemployment Insurance (UI) laws which cover 129.7 million full- and part-time workers nationwide. Average annual pay is computed by dividing total annual payrolls of employees covered by

¹ The Great Lakes states referenced in this release are Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin. This grouping corresponds to the Census definition for the East North Central Division.

UI programs by the average monthly number of those employees. (See Technical Note.)

Pay in metropolitan areas

Among the Great Lakes' 53 metropolitan areas, three had pay levels above the national metropolitan area average of \$37,897 in 2001. (See table 2.) Of the three, Chicago, Ill., had the highest pay level in the region at \$42,646 and ranked 18th among all 318 metropolitan areas in the country. Detroit, Mich., had the second highest pay in the region, \$42,613, and ranked 19th, followed by Kokomo, Ind., in 29th place with a pay level of \$39,599. Nationwide, there were 34 areas with pay above the metropolitan average. Terre Haute, Ind., recorded the lowest average annual pay--\$27,328--in the Great Lakes and ranked 256th.

Twenty-three metropolitan areas in the region experienced pay growth above the 2.4 percent average increase for all metropolitan areas nationally. Champaign-Urbana, Ill., experienced the fastest pay growth, 4.5 percent. Elsewhere in the Great Lakes States, pay gains ranged from 4.4 percent in Springfield, Ill., to 0.1 percent in Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W.Va. Two areas in the region, Flint, Mich., and Kokomo, Ind., suffered pay declines of 0.8 percent and 1.7 percent, respectively, joining eight other metropolitan areas nationwide with negative pay growth.

Pay in industries

This release provides the first annual data that uses the 2002 version of the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry. The NAICS structure is significantly different than that of the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system which had been used for industry classification purposes until this year. While there were 9 major industry division in the private sector under the SIC system, there are 19 industrial sectors under NAICS. This difference results in NAICS-based industry data that are not comparable with historical SIC-based data. (For more information, see the Change in Industry Classification section in the Technical Note.)

Average annual pay levels vary widely by industry. The highest average annual pay in four of the five states -- Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio -- occurred in the management of companies and enterprises industry. Pay levels in this industry ranged from \$87,742 in Illinois to \$63,608 in Ohio. Nationally, management of companies and enterprises was also the highest paying at \$69,069, more than \$30,000 above the average for all private sector industries. In Wisconsin, utilities had the highest annual pay averaging \$62,285; nationwide this industry ranked second. Accommodation and food service, which has a large percentage of part-time workers, was the lowest paid industry in every state in the region, a position it holds at the national level as well. Pay in this industry was below the U.S. average of \$13,669 in each of the Great Lakes states, with Wisconsin reporting a regional low of \$9,761.

TECHNICAL NOTE

Change in Industry Classification Systems

Beginning with the release of data for 2001, publications presenting data from the Covered Employment and Wages program use the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry. NAICS is the product of a cooperative effort on the part of the statistical agencies of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Due to differences in NAICS and SIC structures, industry data for 2001 are not comparable to the SIC-based data for earlier years.

NAICS uses a production-oriented approach to categorize economic units. Units with similar production processes are classified in the same industry. NAICS focuses on **how** products and services are created, as opposed to the SIC focus on **what** is produced. This approach yields significantly different industry groupings than those produced by the SIC approach.

Data users will be able to work with new NAICS industrial groupings that better reflect the workings of the U.S. economy. For example, a new industry sector called Information brings together units which turn information into a commodity with units which distribute that commodity. Information's major components are publishing, broadcasting, telecommunications, information services, and data processing. Under the SIC system, these units were spread across the manufacturing, communications, business services, and amusement services groups. Another new sector of interest is Professional and Technical Services. This sector is comprised of establishments engaged in activities where human capital is the major input.

Users interested in more information about NAICS can access the Bureau of Labor Statistics Web page at <http://www.bls.gov/NAICS.htm> and the Bureau of the Census Web page at <http://www.census.gov/epck/www/naics.html>. The NAICS 2002 manual is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) Web page at <http://www.ntis.gov/>.

Survey Coverage

These data are the product of a federal-state cooperative program known as Covered Employment and Wages (CEW), in which State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs) prepare summaries of employment and total pay of workers covered by Unemployment Insurance legislation. The summaries are a by-product of the administration of state unemployment insurance (UI) programs that require most employers to pay quarterly taxes based on the employment and wages of workers covered by UI. Data for 2001 are preliminary and subject to revision.

Effective January 2001, the CEW program began assigning Indian Tribal Councils and related establishments to local government ownership. This action by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) was in response to a change in federal law dealing with the way Indian Tribes are treated under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA). This law required federally recognized Indian Tribes to be treated similarly to state and local governments. In the past, the CEW program coded Indian Tribal Councils and related establishments in the private sector. As a result of the new law, CEW data will reflect significant shifts in employment and wages between the private sector and local government from 2000 to 2001. BLS incorporated this change in first quarter 2001 data because of the immediate

effectiveness of the law, signed December 21, 2000. Data will also reflect industry changes. In addition to the change to local government, the industry codes of federally recognized Indian Tribal Councils were changed. Those accounts previously assigned to civic and social organizations were assigned to tribal governments. There were no required industry changes for related establishments owned by these Tribal Councils. These tribal business establishments continued to be coded according to the economic activity of that entity.

Employment and wage data for workers covered by state UI laws and for federal civilian workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted to the SESAs by employers. In addition to the quarterly contribution reports employers who operate multiple establishments within a state complete a questionnaire, called the "Multiple Worksite Report," which provides detailed information on the location and industry of each of their establishments. Average annual pay data are derived from summaries of employment and wages submitted by states to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These reports are based on place of employment rather than place of residence.

UI and UCFE coverage is broad and basically comparable from state to state. In 2001, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 129.7 million jobs. The estimated 124.8 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple jobholders) represented 99.7 percent of the wage and salary civilian employment. Multiple jobholder estimates are produced by the Current Population Survey. Covered workers received \$4.695 trillion in pay, representing 94.8 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 46.6 percent of the gross domestic product.

Major exclusions from UI coverage during 2001 are self-employed workers, most agricultural workers on small farms, all members of the Armed Forces, elected officials in most states, most employees of railroads, some domestic workers, most student workers at schools, and employees of certain small nonprofit organizations.

Concepts and methodology

Average annual pay was computed by dividing total annual pay of employees covered by UI programs by the average monthly number of these employees. In addition to salaries, average annual pay data include bonuses, the cash value of meals and lodging when supplied, tips and other gratuities, and, in some states, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans, and stock options. Monthly employment is based on the number of workers who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. With few exceptions, all employees of covered firms are reported, including production and sales workers, corporation officials, executives, supervisory personnel, and clerical workers. Workers on paid vacations and part-time workers also are included. Percent changes in average annual pay were computed using preliminary North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)-based 2000 data as the base. These preliminary NAICS-based 2000 data will differ from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)-based 2000 data previously published.

Average annual pay is affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers, as well as the number of individuals in high-paying and low-paying occupations. When comparing average annual pay levels between industries and/or states, these factors should be taken into consideration. Annual pay data only approximate annual earnings because an individual may not be employed by the same employer all year or may work for more than one employer. Also, year-to-year changes in

average annual pay can result from a change in the proportion of employment in high- and low-wage jobs, as well as from changes in the level of average annual pay.

In order to ensure the highest possible quality of data, SESAs verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment classification codes resulting from the verification process are introduced with the data reported for the first quarter of the year. Changes resulting from improved employer reporting also are introduced in the first quarter. For these reasons, some data, especially at more detailed industry levels, may not be strictly comparable with earlier years.

A few covered employers provided insufficient information on the nature of their businesses to enable the SESA to assign a specific NAICS code. The establishments of these employers, therefore could not be classified by industry sector. The wages for these nonclassifiable establishments, along with data for the agricultural division, are not shown separately, but are included in the averages for state and national totals.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines metropolitan areas for use in federal statistical activities and updates these definitions as needed each summer. Data in this release use metropolitan area criteria established by OMB in definitions issued June 30, 1999 (OMB Bulletin No. 99-04). These definitions reflect information obtained from the 1990 Decennial Census and the 1998 U.S. Census bureau population estimate. The 318 metropolitan areas in the United States, along with six in Puerto Rico, are a compilation of a set of areas classified as Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs) and Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSAs). Generally speaking, a MSA consists of one or more countries and meets specified size criteria - either it contains a city of at least 50,000 inhabitants, or it includes an urbanized area of at least 1 million and has been divided into two or more PMSAs. The CMSA comprises the same geographic area as its constituent PMSAs which are loosely defined as free-standing areas that have a population of at least 100,000.

Additional statistics and other information

Additional average annual pay data is available on the BLS internet site at <http://www.bls.gov/cew>. Data can be accessed in several ways including Get Detailed Statistics, which allows quick access to particular items, and the special request FTP service, which allows access to an extensive collection of flat text files.

Also beginning in October 2002, quarterly employment and wage data at the state total level and at the national industry subsector level became available with the release for the first quarter of 2002.

This news release, along with other BLS statistics and information, is available via the internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ro5/home.htm#news>.

BLS issues an annual report that provides data from state UI and UCFE programs. The comprehensive report, Employment and Wages, Annual Averages, 2001, Bulletin 2554, features information by detailed industry on establishments, employment, and wages for the nation and individually for each state. The report is available for sale for \$53.00 from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Publications Sales Center, P.O. Box 2145, Chicago, Illinois 60690. Telephone orders using a credit card (MasterCard, VISA, Discover/NOVUS) or Government Printing Office Deposit Account are accepted at (312) 353-1880 from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m., CT.

Table 1. Average annual pay in the United States and the Great Lakes States for 2000 and 2001, and percent changes for all covered workers¹

Area	Average Annual Pay ²		Percent change 2000-2001 ³
	2000	2001	
UNITED STATES ⁴	\$35,320	\$36,214	2.5
Great Lakes States	34,543	35,316	2.2
Illinois	38,045	39,058	2.7
Indiana	31,030	31,778	2.4
Michigan	37,011	37,387	1.0
Ohio	32,508	33,280	2.4
Wisconsin	30,694	31,556	2.8

¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

² Data are preliminary.

³ Percent changes were computed from unrounded average annual pay data and may differ from those computed using data rounded to the nearest dollar.

⁴ Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Table 2. Average annual pay for 2000 and 2001 for all covered workers¹ in the Great Lakes States by metropolitan area²

Metropolitan areas ⁴	Average annual pay ³			
	2000	2001	Percent change, 2000-01	Ranking by level of average annual pay for 2001
All U.S. Metropolitan areas ⁵	\$37,017	\$37,897	2.4	
Akron, OH	32,204	32,920	2.2	94
Ann Arbor, MI	37,455	37,546	0.2	38
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	31,789	32,661	2.7	99
Benton Harbor, MI	30,915	31,167	0.8	140
Bloomington, IN	27,397	28,009	2.2	230
Bloomington-Normal, IL	34,254	35,106	2.5	62
Canton-Massillon, OH	28,358	29,019	2.3	197
Champaign-Urbana, IL	29,183	30,491	4.5	161
Chicago, IL	41,527	42,646	2.7	18
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	35,052	36,042	2.8	47
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH	34,670	35,513	2.4	56
Columbus, OH	33,918	35,027	3.3	63
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, AI-IL	30,496	31,291	2.6	134
Dayton-Springfield, OH	33,180	33,620	1.3	80
Decatur, IL	32,643	33,337	2.1	87
Detroit, MI	42,321	42,613	0.7	19
Eau Claire, WI	26,624	27,679	4.0	247
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	30,349	30,797	1.5	151
Evansville-Henderson, IN-KY	29,932	31,045	3.7	143
Flint, MI	36,327	36,030	-0.8	48
Ft. Wayne, IN	30,863	31,395	1.7	133
Gary, IN	31,505	31,948	1.4	114
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI	32,983	33,437	1.4	83
Green Bay, WI	31,538	32,500	3.1	101
Hamilton-Middletown, OH	31,502	32,325	2.6	106
Indianapolis, IN	34,906	35,985	3.1	49
Jackson, MI	31,735	32,459	2.3	102
Janesville-Beloit, WI	31,141	31,479	1.1	132
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI	32,059	32,923	2.7	93
Kankakee, IL	28,490	29,106	2.2	193
Kenosha, WI	31,373	31,584	0.7	125
Kokomo, IN	40,281	39,599	-1.7	29
LaCrosse, WI-MN	26,832	27,777	3.5	241
Lafayette, IN	30,546	31,481	3.1	131
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	33,892	34,749	2.5	66

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Average annual pay for 2000 and 2001 for all covered workers¹ in the Great Lakes States by metropolitan area², continued

Metropolitan areas ⁴	Average annual pay ³			
	2000	2001	Percent change, 2000-01	Ranking by level of average annual pay for 2001
Lima, OH	28,817	29,644	2.9	180
Madison, WI	32,817	34,107	3.9	76
Mansfield, OH	28,192	28,809	2.2	205
Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI	34,605	35,670	3.1	54
Muncie, IN	28,069	28,376	1.1	218
Peoria-Pekin, IL	32,067	33,290	3.8	89
Racine, WI	32,536	33,314	2.4	88
Rockford, IL	31,934	32,097	0.5	111
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI	35,329	35,470	0.4	59
St. Louis, MO-IL	34,909	35,932	2.9	51
Sheboygan, WI	30,552	30,840	0.9	149
South Bend, IN	29,657	30,773	3.8	152
Springfield, IL	34,563	36,068	4.4	46
Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV	28,453	28,484	0.1	215
Terre Haute, IN	26,860	27,328	1.7	256
Toledo, OH	31,613	32,300	2.2	107
Wausau, WI	28,869	29,417	1.9	183
Youngstown-Warren, OH	28,479	28,783	1.1	208

¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

² Includes data for Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas as defined by OMB Bulletin No. 99-04.

³ Data are preliminary. Each year's total is based on the MSA definition for the specific year. Annual changes include differences resulting from changes in MSA definitions.

⁴ Annual pay levels for individual metropolitan areas have been adjusted to reflect noneconomic county reclassifications where applicable. The total for all metropolitan areas combined, however, has not been adjusted for these reclassifications.

⁵ Totals do not include the six MSAs within Puerto Rico.

Table 3. State and industry average annual pay in the U.S. and the Great Lakes States for 2000 and 2001 and percent change in pay for all covered workers¹

State and industry	Average annual pay		Percent change in pay
	2000	2001 ^{2,3}	
United States ⁴			
Private			
Total ⁵	\$35,333	\$36,159	2.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	19,435	20,195	3.9
Mining	57,963	59,724	3.0
Construction	36,899	38,415	4.1
Manufacturing	42,989	42,975	0.0
Wholesale trade	48,043	48,789	1.6
Retail trade	21,915	22,670	3.4
Transportation and warehousing	35,106	36,187	3.1
Utilities	63,034	65,582	4.0
Information	58,180	57,171	-1.7
Finance and insurance	60,714	63,707	4.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	31,704	32,870	3.7
Professional and technical services	58,043	58,758	1.2
Management of companies and enterprises	69,520	69,069	-0.6
Administrative and waste services	23,066	24,435	5.9
Educational services	30,794	32,062	4.1
Health care and social assistant	31,376	32,811	4.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	24,432	25,328	3.7
Accommodation and food services	13,350	13,669	2.4
Other services, except public administration	22,328	23,222	4.0
Government	35,248	36,510	3.6
Illinois			
Private			
Total	38,246	39,206	2.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	23,639	24,293	2.8
Mining	48,740	50,283	3.2
Construction	46,116	47,594	3.2
Manufacturing	43,294	43,789	1.1
Wholesale trade	52,085	53,017	1.8
Retail trade	22,062	22,839	3.5
Transportation and warehousing	37,027	38,541	4.1
Utilities	73,666	78,114	6.0
Information	54,320	52,975	-2.5
Finance and insurance	61,953	65,703	6.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	39,150	39,543	1.0
Professional and technical services	63,316	64,100	1.2
Management of companies and enterprises	85,347	87,742	2.8
Administrative and waste services	24,078	25,194	4.6
Educational services	31,369	33,218	5.9
Health care and social assistant	31,824	33,193	4.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	24,245	24,691	1.8
Accommodation and food services	13,228	13,489	2.0
Other services, except public administration	25,538	26,273	2.9
Government	36,751	38,129	3.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. State and industry average annual pay in the U.S. and the Great Lakes States for 2000 and 2001 and percent change in pay for all covered workers¹

State and industry	Average annual pay		Percent change In pay
	2000	2001 ²	
Indiana			
Private			
Total	\$31,037	\$31,757	2.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	22,444	23,571	5.0
Mining	45,441	46,044	1.3
Construction	35,320	36,695	3.9
Manufacturing	41,818	42,097	0.7
Wholesale trade	40,696	41,488	1.9
Retail trade	18,935	19,704	4.1
Transportation and warehousing	31,122	31,866	2.4
Utilities	54,535	58,392	7.1
Information	37,700	38,104	1.1
Finance and insurance	41,414	44,327	7.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	24,543	25,412	3.5
Professional and technical services	40,963	42,416	3.5
Management of companies and enterprises	62,564	65,363	4.5
Administrative and waste services	19,379	21,126	9.0
Educational services	24,298	25,877	6.5
Health care and social assistant	30,267	31,503	4.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	23,013	23,847	3.6
Accommodation and food services	10,661	10,953	2.7
Other services, except public administration	20,151	20,754	3.0
Government	30,988	31,910	3.0
Michigan			
Private			
Total	37,227	37,543	0.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	18,715	19,039	1.7
Mining	45,787	44,604	-2.6
Construction	42,183	42,825	1.5
Manufacturing	49,910	49,660	-0.5
Wholesale trade	51,107	51,089	0.0
Retail trade	20,975	21,672	3.3
Transportation and warehousing	39,390	39,920	1.3
Utilities	65,633	67,356	2.6
Information	46,157	47,261	2.4
Finance and insurance	45,790	48,748	6.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	27,663	28,705	3.8
Professional and technical services	61,533	60,900	-1.0
Management of companies and enterprises	86,105	84,479	-1.9
Administrative and waste services	25,073	26,502	5.7
Educational services	27,441	27,949	1.9
Health care and social assistant	32,340	33,701	4.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	21,848	22,472	2.9
Accommodation and food services	11,373	11,527	1.4
Other services, except public administration	23,164	24,501	5.8
Government	35,647	36,454	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. State and industry average annual pay in the U.S. and the Great Lakes States for 2000 and 2001 and percent change in pay for all covered workers¹

State and industry	Average annual pay		Percent change In pay
	2000	2001 ²	
Ohio			
Private			
Total	\$32,191	\$32,883	2.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	19,722	20,699	5.0
Mining	44,325	47,309	6.7
Construction	36,492	37,390	2.5
Manufacturing	42,510	42,738	0.5
Wholesale trade	44,706	45,125	0.9
Retail trade	20,409	21,175	3.8
Transportation and warehousing	33,506	33,876	1.1
Utilities	54,588	58,278	6.8
Information	44,953	46,505	3.5
Finance and insurance	43,079	45,793	6.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	27,043	27,592	2.0
Professional and technical services	46,845	47,931	2.3
Management of companies and enterprises	63,678	63,608	-0.1
Administrative and waste services	20,593	21,393	3.9
Educational services	25,497	26,636	4.5
Health care and social assistant	30,438	31,579	3.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	20,257	22,178	9.5
Accommodation and food services	10,892	11,138	2.3
Other services, except public administration	20,455	21,173	3.5
Government	34,555	35,769	3.5
Wisconsin			
Private			
Total	30,304	31,199	3.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	21,323	21,809	2.3
Mining	41,204	42,907	4.1
Construction	38,159	39,171	2.7
Manufacturing	38,604	39,219	1.6
Wholesale trade	40,979	41,776	1.9
Retail trade	19,638	19,963	1.7
Transportation and warehousing	30,371	31,417	3.4
Utilities	59,787	62,285	4.2
Information	37,055	38,049	2.7
Finance and insurance	40,779	42,245	3.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	24,417	25,297	3.6
Professional and technical services	44,519	46,214	3.8
Management of companies and enterprises	55,687	58,968	5.9
Administrative and waste services	18,182	19,933	9.6
Educational services	29,922	30,510	2.0
Health care and social assistant	29,875	31,629	5.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	18,969	20,146	6.2
Accommodation and food services	9,650	9,761	1.2
Other services, except public administration	18,567	19,195	3.4
Government	33,287	33,770	1.5

¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

² Data are preliminary.

³ Data reflect the movement of Indian Tribal Council establishments from private industry to the public sector. Effective with 2001, federally recognized Tribal Councils and their establishment were moved into local government. See Technical Note.

⁴ Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

⁵ Includes other industries, not shown separately.